element [(6)] in such a way that the plane surfaces created by the arcs are intersecting.

3. (Amended) Medical instrument in accordance with Claim 1 [or 2], characterized in that two spring blades [(7)] are fixed on the retaining element [(6)] in a way that they are shifted to one another at an angle of 90°.

4. (Amended) Medical instrument in accordance with Claim 1 [or 2], characterized in that the expander [(2)] consists of four spring blades [(7)] fixed on the retaining element [(6)] in such a way that they are shifted at an angle of 45°.

5. (Amended) Medical instrument in accordance with [at least one of Claims 2 to 4] Claim 2, characterized in that the individual arched spring blades [(7)] are connected with one another on their vertices by means of a common connecting element [(8)].

6. (Amended) Medical instrument in accordance with [at least one of Claims 1 to 5] Claim 1, characterized in that the spring blades [(7)] are made of elastic TiNi.

7. (Amended) Medical instrument in accordance with [at least one of Claims 1 to 6] Claim 1, characterized in that the retaining element [(6)] is provided with a central opening for inserting at least one additional medical instrument.

8. (Amended) Medical instrument in accordance with [at least one of Claims 1 to 7] Claim 1, characterized in that a locking device on the retaining element [(6)] is used for fixing the expander [(2)] into the respective position when inserted in the trocar tube [(1)].

9. (Amended) Method for the use of the above-mentioned medical instrument, particularly in accordance with [one of Claims 1 to 8] Claim 1, for creating a cavity in a human or animal body for an endoscopic intervention, characterized by the following procedures:

a) Inserting the trocar tube [(1)] into an artificial body opening.

b) Inserting the expander [(2)] through the trocar tube [(1)] until the spring blades [(7)] are projecting from the distal end of said trocar tube [(1)] and extending again in a way that they form an arc so as to create a cavity for an endoscopic intervention.

c) Retracting the expander [(2)] through the trocar tube [(1)] after the endoscopic intervention.

d) Extracting the trocar tube [(1)] from the artificial body opening.

10. (Amended) Method in accordance with Claim 9, characterized by the following procedure:

Inserting an additional medical instrument through the retaining element [(6)] and the trocar tube [(1)] into the cavity formed by the spring blades [(7)] following procedure b).

11. (Amended) Method in accordance with Claim 9 [or 10], characterized by the following procedure:

Fixing the insertion depth of the expander [(2)] in the trocar tube [(1)] after forming the cavity by the spring blades [(7)] in procedure b).